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A REVERSE VOCABULARY OF KOGI

Michael Robert Scott

This is a reverse vocabulary of Kogi, a language of northeastern Colombia, South America. Entries have been only partly phonemicized. They are alphabetized from the end of the word working forward. Hence, sáxa precedes jéxa, since the letter a precedes the letter e, working from the end of the word forward. A vocabulary arranged in this way can serve at least two purposes. It can be used to align words ending in the same phones as an aid in phonemicizing. It can be used to align words with the same suffix as an aid in identifying suffixes.

Conventional alphabetical order is used. The acute accent (') is disregarded in alphabetizing, but a vowel with a diacritic other than an acute accent is alphabetized after the same vowel without a diacritic. A modified form of a letter follows the unmodified form of the same letter with a diacritic. Thus, e, ë, e, i, ï, ü, v, and u are arranged in this order.

I have departed somewhat from standard phonetic notation. The acute accent (') represents stress. The letter j represents the sound [h]. Following a voiceless stop, it represents aspiration. The letters ch represent the sound [č]; sh represents [š]; zh represents [ž]. The letter y following a nonvocaloid may represent palatalization. The symbol [w̥] represents a semivowel formed at the same point of articulation as [ü].

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council	gwiába
female child	múndzhizhwába
bird	noá
sky	uḽnáuba
leg	qjálḁa
pasture, grassland	qjaldá
white bean	ñwizoḽqjálḁa
clean	máḁa
iron (metal)	sheizhaxáḁa
hand	qjáuḁaḁa
throat (exterior)	gágḁa
road	jiúḁgulḁa
navel	máḁḁḁa
cotton	múḁḁa
also	jyága
first	axáḁga
everything	náuḁaḁga
bow (used with arrow)	qjalbaizhá
one who laughs	shumqjá
sun, chief	máma

a stick rubbed against another to start a fire	géma
big	atjéma
potato	tjulóma
foot	qjása
bean	jíta
twice	múchu.a
fifteen	qjasajachéwa
nine	aitágwa
nineteen	qjasaitágwa
thirteen	qjasabáigwa
three	máigwa
eight	ábígwa
eighteen	qjasábígwa
ten	ungwá
twenty	múzhugwa
seven	kjúgwa
seventeen	qjasakjúgwa
fourteen	qjasabaqjáiwa
four	maqjáiwa
lazy	míwa
type of snake	shewanókjwa
knife	shétsokjwa
male child	sókjwa
two	báuzhuwa
twelve	qjasabáuzhuwa
one	áizuwa
one year	qjagáizuwa
eleven	qjasáizwa
moon	sáxa

toy	joglekshexá
there	jéxa
laundry	jizhelyéxa
there	éixa
far	maldeizéinxá
chair	qjaldoxá
mistress, owner	jangoxá
thought	jangoxá
a bitter blued gourd used to hold water	tjauxá
ear	kjúxa
far	jiuzénxa
house	júxa
arrow	s'íza
summer	ñwí'a
probably a nominative case suffix	ja
meat	ú. a
OK; you are welcome	wawá
five	jachéwa
six	tjezhúwa
sixteen	qjasatezhúwa
star	zomáiya
smoke; to smoke	íjyá
pulverized lime eaten with coca	súge
white	abúche
to arrive	náshe
blue or green	atáshe
red	ats'ishe
to fight	qjáushe
to drink	tjúshe

a type of plant	índzhe
to fly	mízhe
good	jáńchüzhe
pretty	jáńchagítse
blue or green	táshagítse
yellow	zhisqolágítse
snake	tjáǵve
to think	jáńgwe
again	móqjwe
to cut	ishqáǵwe
he	uńkjwajyě
here	jai
farm	tjai
snow	nu.ábi
blood	ábi
tiger	nábbi
thank you	zeńdzhalǵi
firewood	ǵiǵi
hole	pjáukjwei
earth	qjǵǵi
deer	sǵi
thread	shi
to burn	yáushi
to fish	chizhungúshi
yellow wasp	muzushí
wood, stick	qjǵaldzhi
to shout	qjǵauldzhi
woman	múndzhi
to give	ǵǵézhí

Colombia, South America	zháldizhi
to rope	shi.otjéji
how?	sakji
thus	eikji
thus	jeikji
to kick someone's foot	tsji
laughter; to laugh	shémi
there	jéini
Louse	jwi
cloud	máui
sound	aqjáuldyi
to make a floor	júndzyi
a type of plant	mundzyi
fire	goksáji
monkey	gwibí
stone	jági
to wash	ijízhí
to eat	gáji
to eat	záji
to walk	néji
to pay	z'abbiji
to go down	zábiji
to lie down	ashíji
to tie	itsíji
to teach	shaxaldyíji
to hunt	züzíji
water	ñi
to drizzle	tsjéñi

to fall (of persons)	péñi
to fall (of things)	axyéñi
gift	aqxáuwí
to be profitable, good for	záuwí
to see	tjúwí
lasso	lobulýí
what a hen says	gak
to cut	tsi ^k
black	abáxsül
one night	atsáin
tomorrow	ñwizhín
one day	atswín
salt	náqjo
hog	mítjo
when?	mitsjá ^c
why? what?	jína ^q
banana tree	maldú
pot for roasting coca	úldu
black wasp	qalukú
pot for cooking	moqsú
today	qjáig^